



**FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD**

APPELLANT: Tommy Weatherspoon
DOCKET NO.: 22-50972.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 20-03-225-025-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tommy Weatherspoon, the appellant, by attorney Eric Feldman, of Eric Feldman & Assoc. P.C. in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **no change** in the assessment of the property as established by the **Cook** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$11,812
IMPR.: \$22,487
TOTAL: \$34,299

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2022 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a 3-story apartment building of masonry construction with 3,792 square feet of gross building area which is approximately 134 years old.¹ The building has a concrete slab foundation and features three full and three ½ baths and central air conditioning. The property has a 3,375 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Hyde Park Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 property² under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity

¹ Some descriptive information not provided by the appellant was drawn from the evidence submitted by the board of review and not refuted by the appellant via a rebuttal filing.

² Apartment building with 2 to 6 units, any age.

comparables located from .17 to .36 of a mile from the subject and in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story and 3-story, class 2-11 apartment buildings of masonry construction ranging in size from 3,416 to 3,852 square feet of gross building area and ranging in age from approximately 131 to 144 years old. The comparables are described as each having two or three full bathrooms. Three comparables have a full basement, (one of which is finished with a recreation room), and two comparables were built on concrete slab foundations. One comparable features three fireplaces, and two comparables have either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$10,238 to \$16,675 or from \$2.97 to \$4.88 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction to the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$34,299.³ The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$22,487 or \$5.93 per square foot of gross building area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same subarea or ¼ of a mile from the subject and within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story or 3-story, class 2-11 apartment buildings of masonry or frame and masonry construction ranging in size from 2,663 to 3,893 square feet of gross building area and ranging in age from 22 to 133 years old. Each comparable features from 3 to 6 full bathrooms and central air conditioning. Three comparables have full basements each finished with an apartment, and one comparable was built on a concrete slab foundation. Two comparables have a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$20,505 to \$30,975 or from \$7.38 to \$8.67 per square foot of gross building area.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The record contains a total of nine equity comparables. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparables #2 and #4, along with board of review comparables #2 and #4 due to each of these comparables having a garage which is not a feature of the subject property. The Board also gave reduced weight to appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #5, along with board of review comparables #2, #3, and #4 based on each of these comparables having full basements, dissimilar to the subject's concrete slab foundation.

³ Although the board of review Notes on Appeal depict the subject's total assessment to be \$34,300, the final decision of the Cook County Board of Review submitted along with the appellant's evidence disclosed the subject's final total assessment of \$34,299.

On this record, the Board finds that appellant's comparable #1 and board of review comparable #1 are most similar to the subject in most characteristics and, therefore, the Board finds these to be the best evidence of equity in assessment. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$16,675 and \$30,975 or \$4.88 and \$7.96 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$22,487 or \$5.93 per square foot of gross building area is bracketed by the two best comparables in the record. After considering all comparables in the record with the greatest weight given to those most similar to the subject, and after considering necessary adjustments to the comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and, therefore, a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is not justified.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.

Chairman



Member



Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: _____

CERTIFICATION

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date: July 15, 2025



Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board's decision, appeal the assessment for such subsequent year or years directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.

PARTIES OF RECORD

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